UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 June 2009</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3 and 5</u> is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-3 and 5</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>25 November 2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

         1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

         2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

         3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   In response to Applicant's remarks filed 12/3/2008, claims 4, 6, & 7-20 are cancelled.

Claims 1-3 & 5 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth
> in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the
> prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention
> was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459

(1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

   1.   Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
   2.   Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
   3.   Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
   4.   Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness
        or nonobviousness.

4.   Claims 1-3 & 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Cappellucci et al. (US 2003/0039949 A1), hereinafter known as Cappellucci, in view of

Advanced Distributed Learning. ADL SCORM Version 1.3 Application Profile, Working Draft 0.9

[2002-11-27], hereinafter known as Advanced Distributed Learning.

5.   Cappellucci teaches a computer-implemented method for performing branched rollup for

shared learning competencies in a learning environment, comprising: providing a hierarchical

tree corresponding to the learning environment (Para. 0053), wherein the hierarchical tree

includes a parent node, a first branch having a first child node and a first grandchild node, and a

second branch having a second child node and a second grandchild node (Para. 0054, Table 1; also, Figure 4, Items M6.16, parent node, and subsequent nodes); providing a learning competency in the learning environment that is shared by the first grandchild node and the second grandchild node (two other {information element's} data category items can be correlated against the same MLO {Master Learning Objective}, Para. 0056); performing an information rollup using at least one computer device (performing a correlation query, a process to find those information objects and elements that are correlated against a particular information object or element; the system finds all information object or object correlated against all MLOs which are state standards, correlated against lesson plans, and retrieves the information objects or elements searched for, both in Para. 0072) of the first child node (an MLO can be any node on the tree, Para. 0071) upon a change in state of the learning competency (the system allows a user to modify an existing information object or element, Para. 0063; in the event it is desirable to add information resources, each of these objects can be analyzed for content and other metadata categories and correlated to the MLOs quickly and efficiently, Para. 0059); and performing an information rollup of the second child node after performing the information rollup of the first child node (if no child MLOs are found the process can continue where the system can search for all sibling MLOs of the initial MLOs found, and the system tests to determine if any sibling MLOs were found, Para. 0074; also, Figure 8A, Items 822 & 824, and Figure 8B, Item 800); generating a control block for each of the first child node, the second child node and the parent node prior to the first performing step (meta data populating the data base of Para. 0076-0077 is generated when the information resource is input in the system, Para. 0077), wherein the control block for the parent node indicates that the information rollup of the first child node and the information rollup of second child node must both be performed prior to performing the information rollup of the parent node (the correlation data

object {of the database identifying information resources} can include an MLO ID which

identifies the MLO that information object is correlated to, Para. 0076; two data category items

can be correlated against the same MLO, Para. 0056); and performing an information rollup of

the parent node only after performing the information rollup of the first child node and the

information rollup of the second child node, eliminating repeated rollups of the parent node (if no

sibling MLOs are found, the process can continue to where the system can search for all parent

MLOs of the initial MLOs found, the system tests to determine if any parent MLOs were found,

Para. 0074), and outputting the hierarchical tree (all information objects and elements available

from the system can be presented to a user at the user's computer or printed on a user's printer

or a system printer, Para. 0063) [Claim 1].

6.   Cappellucci teaches a computerized system and a computer program product stored on

a recordable medium for performing branched rollup for shared learning competencies in a

learning environment, comprising: a list compilation system for generating a list of nodes that

share a learning competency within a hierarchical tree corresponding to the learning

environment (parsing system for establishing a correlation between information objects or

elements and one or more MLOs, Para. 0066); a block generation system for generating control

blocks for predecessors of the nodes in the list of nodes, wherein each of the control blocks

identifies specific successors of the predecessors for which information rollups must be

performed before information rollups of the predecessors can be performed (the system

provides {correlation data object} tools which facilitate input of attributes of the information

object or element, Para. 0077); and a node rollup system for processing the control blocks and

performing the information rollups of the predecessors after performing the information rollups of

the specific successors (correlation query process, Para. 0072-0074) [Claim 1].

7.   What Cappellucci fails to explicitly teach is wherein the information rollups include communicating the change in state of the learning competency to node from which a predecessor depends [Claim 1]. However, Advanced Distributed Learning teaches that a Rollup is defined as the process of evaluating the Objective and Attempt Progress data for a set of child activities to determine the Objective and Attempt Progress data for the parent, and where the Rollup Rules define a set of rollup control rules for describing this processes [sic] (5.1.5 Rollup Rule Descriptions, page 5-18, first paragraph). Also, the example of Figure 5.1.5.6a, Rollup Rule Condition Illustration, further demonstrates communication of the state of the learning competency up a tree (Illustration 1 depicts a rollup rule that states all of the parent's (AA) children (AAA, AAB and AAC) activities have to be considered "satisfied", in order for its parent (AA) to be considered satisfied, Page 5-22, first paragraph). The rollup of Cappellucci would evaluate the progress data of a child node, according to the rule as taught by Advanced Distributed Learning, to determine the progress of the parent; this function causes the evaluation to be communicated to the parent. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, for the information rollup of Cappellucci to communicate the change in state of the learning competency of a grandchild node to its parent node, in the manner that information rollups are performed, as taught by Advanced Distributed Learning, in order to ensure that all the child learning competencies are satisfied before the parent node is completed, improving reliability of the course sequencing so that a child learning competency may not be skipped [Claim 1].

8.   Cappellucci teaches analyzing the hierarchical tree to identify the second grandchild node as sharing the learning competency with the second grandchild node (information objects are analyzed for content and other metadata categories correlated to the MLOs, Para. 0059; data category items can be correlated against the same MLO, Para. 0056; an MLO can be any

node on the tree, Para. 0071; it is inherent that MLOs can be first and second grandchild

nodes); and adding the second grandchild node to a list of nodes (the system can include a

separate database for identifying each type of information resource and new types of resource

can be added as necessary, Para. 0077) prior to performing the information rollup of the first

child node (as in Para 0074 and Figures 8A & 8B; in this case the rollup of a second grandchild

node {a sibling node to a first grandchild} is performed prior to the child node {the parent of the

grandchild nodes}, case being where the child is the initial MLO found) [Claim 2].

9.   Cappellucci teaches consulting the list of nodes prior to performing the information rollup

of the second child node (data structure can form part of a database that stores the meta data

and is used in queries to find information objects and elements, Para. 0076; this meta data can

be derived from available data when the information resource is input into the system, Para.

0077, the testing steps of Para. 0074 are consulting the correlation database of Para. 0076-

0077 prior to each level of search) [Claim 3].

10.   Cappellucci teaches processing the control block for the first child node prior to

performing the information rollup of the first child node; processing the control block for the

second child node prior to performing the information rollup of the second child node; and

processing the control block for the parent node prior to performing the information rollup of the

parent node (the system tests to determine if any child, sibling or parent MLOs were found, then

continues to the next level, as in Para. 0074) [Claim 5].

11.   Cappellucci teaches wherein the hierarchical tree comprises a parent node, a first

branch having a first child node and a first grandchild node, and a second branch having a

second child node and a second grandchild node (Para. 0054, Table 1; also, Figure 4, Items

M6.16, parent node, and subsequent nodes) [Claim 1].

12.   Cappellucci teaches wherein the learning competency is shared by the first grandchild node and the second grandchild node, wherein the first child node and the parent node are the predecessors of the first grandchild node, and wherein the second child node and the parent node are the predecessors of the second grandchild node (information objects are analyzed for content and other metadata categories correlated to the MLOs, Para. 0059; data category items can be correlated against the same MLO, Para. 0056; an MLO can be any node on the tree, Para. 0071; it is inherent that MLOs can be parent nodes, child nodes, and first and second grandchild nodes, as in Figure 4) [Claim 1].

13.   Cappellucci teaches wherein the information rollup of the parent node is performed only after the information rollup of the first child node and the information rollup of the second child node are performed (if no child MLOs are found the process can continue where the system can search for all sibling MLOs of the initial MLOs found, and the system tests to determine if any sibling MLOs were found, Para. 0074; also, Figure 8A, Items 822 & 824, and Figure 8B, Item 800; if no sibling MLOs are found, the process can continue to where the system can search for all parent MLOs of the initial MLOs found, the system tests to determine if any parent MLOs were found, Para. 0074) [Claim 1].

14.   Cappellucci teaches wherein the learning environment is implemented in a computerized environment (Para. 0062) [Claim 1].

15.   Cappellucci teaches wherein the information rollups of the first child node, the second child node and the parent node are performed a maximum of one time for a change in state of the learning competency (the system allows a user to modify an existing information object or element, Para. 0063; in the event it is desirable to add information resources, each of these objects can be analyzed for content and other metadata categories and correlated to the MLOs quickly and efficiently, Para. 0059; a correlation query is a process to find those information

objects and elements that are correlated against a particular information object of element,

Para. 0072; also Figures 6 & 7; the correlation query is used to analyze the information objects

and elements when existing information objects or elements are modified), [Claim 1].

16.   Cappellucci teaches wherein the list of nodes is generated, the control blocks are

generated and processed, and the information rollups are performed upon a change in state of

the learning competency (parsing, input of object meta data into database, and correlation query

performed {analysis for content and other meta data categories and correlation to the MLOs} in

the event that information resources are added, Para. 0059, or an existing information object is

modified, Para. 0063) [Claim 1].

Response to Arguments

17.   Applicant's arguments filed 6/5/2009 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

18.   Cappelluci clearly teaches using at least one computing device in the rollup procedure

(see Figure 5). Further, "generating a control block" is understood to be merely technospeak for

creating some computer code, which is also clearly performed by populating the database of

Cappellucci (Para. 0076-77).

19.   In response to the Applicant's arguments that neither the Cappellucci reference nor ADL

SCORM white paper teach eliminating repeated rollups of the parent node by rolling up the

state of a learning competency from grandchild nodes first, then child nodes, and lastly the

parent node: ADL SCORM clearly states at page 5-22, 1st paragraph and at Figure 5.1.5.6a:

Rollup Rule Condition Illustration, a rollup rule states that all of the parent's (AA) children (AAA,

AAB, and AAC) activities have to be considered "satisfied" in order for the parent (AA) to be

considered satisfied. As is explained above, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art, at the time the invention was made, for the information rollup of Cappellucci to

communicate the change in state of the learning competency of a grandchild node to its parent

node, in the manner that information rollups are performed, as taught by Advanced Distributed

Learning, in order to ensure that all the child learning competencies are satisfied before the

parent node is completed, improving reliability of the course sequencing so that a child learning

competency may not be skipped. Where Cappellucci states in Para. 0066 that: "One of the

benefits of the present system is that even with the manual process [of parsing the information

objects and elements for words and phrases likely to be descriptive of the information object or

element, searching the MLOs based upon the words and phrases found, and establishing a

correlation between each information object or element and one or more MLOs as a function

words or phrases found], the correlation step need only be performed once when the new

information is added as compared with the free form information model where each new

information object or element would have to be correlated with each existing information

resource of the system," this means that, because the correlations (i.e., links) between the

learning objectives (i.e., the MLOs) and the information objects and elements (resources) are

rolled up automatically, as described in Paras. 0074-76, the correlation step is performed only

once for each piece of new information. Cappellucci is thus understood to teach recursive

propagation of the learning competency information upwards through a hierarchical tree;

something that is well-known in the data structures and computer science arts. Further, in

response to applicant's arguments that Cappelluci fail to teach "generating control blocks" of the

instant invention, examiner's position is that such control blocks are merely program instructions

and data of the sort that any computer-implemented process creates within computer memory;

in this case, the links in the MLOs and resource information, as well as the data tree in ADL

SCORM created by he program in those inventions clearly demonstrates teachings of

generating control blocks for performing those functions. Applicant's arguments are thus unconvincing.

Conclusion

20.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Jacobs et al. (US 2005/0027548 A1), Ross et al. (US 2003/0190077 A1), the Roussopoulos et al.'s (US 2003/0126143 A1 & US 7,133,876 B2), and Welton (US 2005/0065910 A1) all disclose information rollups of the type used in a SCORM learning system.

21.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NIKOLAI A. GISHNOCK whose telephone number is (571)272-1420. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 11:00a-7:30p EST (8:00a-4:30p PST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xuan M. Thai can be reached on 571-272-7147. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

9/17/2009
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